

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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FRIDAY.....AUGUST 13, 1897

## AN IMPORTANT ELECTION.

There is a singular lack of interest in the coming election for members of the House. Those who support the Government, apparently assume that the Republic has seen its first and last Legislature, by reason of the certainty of annexation.

They are like a public audience at the close of services who begin to rise, put on hats, and move out, while the voice of the chairman announcing further business is not heard.

To those who are so confident of annexation within the next six months, nothing can be said which will disturb their faith. They were as confident of annexation in '93. It is a question of temperament, and that cannot be changed. It is the confidence in uncertainties which the gold prospector has in every hole he digs in the mountain.

Those, however, who believe that annexation is highly probable, but still uncertain, should look at once into the matter of elections for the coming Legislature. A hostile House may embarrass the project of annexation through its moral influence. Ratification of the treaty by the Senate may be deferred until after the 4th of March, and not be finally concluded until the "long session" is well along. Foolish conduct by a hostile House might not defeat, but it could embarrass the project of union. The complexion of the next House is, therefore, a very serious matter.

A serious mistake may be made if we let go the branches on the side of the political stream before we get a firm hold on the branches of the other side.

Of course time, work, and thought, as well as money for incidental expenses, may be wasted, if annexation is promptly made in '98, and Congress takes immediate action in our local affairs. But if the consideration of the treaty is not promptly made, and the matter lies over, from time to time, as it may, our own Legislature will have been in session, and its laws will have force under the treaty, if ratified. For this reason alone, the matter of the next election must be earnestly considered. There is an element of danger in a failure to realize the situation.

It is not safe to presume that Congress will at once, in the event of ratification, provide legislation for us. The treaty itself looks to a joint Commission, which shall draft desirable laws. After the commission has finished its work, Congress must pass upon it. In the mean time, there may be need of immediate legislation here. The treaty apparently keeps all the wheels of our Government in motion, excepting that of legislation. It would have been wise to have made provision for the movements of that wheel. This may be done, by a single act of Congress. If, however, there should be a hostile House there would be some danger of our being "hung up" for while. All difficulties of this kind may be avoided by taking an active interest in the coming election.

## TO INCORPORATE HONOLULU.

The suggestion of incorporating this place before annexation takes place, should be acted on. It may not be practicable to do it, if annexation takes place, before the meeting of our next Legislature. If it should be in session before that event happens, a well considered plan of incorporation should be at once laid before it.

Under the territorial laws of the United States, there is no qualified

suffrage. Residents over twenty-one years of age may vote. The danger is that by incorporation under territorial laws, an undesirable vote would control the city. The proposed plan may avoid it.

By the way, as the Star very kindly makes a hint which may be construed into "disloyalty," on our part, in commenting on the territorial laws, and distinctly suggests regarding this matter, that there is a "wood pile," and a "nigger" in it, is Mr. F. M. Hatch, our Minister at Washington. The suggestion of the incorporation of Honolulu, before annexation, is his, and for the reasons we have stated.

We wish there were many more "wood piles" about, and many more "niggers" in them, if they all turned out as strong, and faithful, and intelligent as Mr. Hatch.

He has been absent for some time, and is, probably, rusty in his law. But he can enter the law department of the Star, and learn something about the territorial laws of the United States. He is comparatively young and will be glad of the chance.

## THE WORKERS.

Our annexation friends here do not realize the vast amount of work, done for the cause, in the United States by the representatives of interests here. Aside from the valuable work done by Mr. Hatch, Mr. Thurston and Mr. Kinney, the firms of Welch & Co. and Williams, Dimond & Co. of San Francisco, have done work of which our people have really little conception. They have had to contend against a powerful monied interest in California, which reached into the Senate of the United States, and was felt in the Republican forces of the State. This opposition to annexation had been carefully organized by trained hands, was a compact force, and appealed directly to the self interest of the large farming class. It was effective, because there was a "one man power," behind it, that was rarely defeated.

Although the reciprocity treaty was, and is, of great value to the State of California, the merchants of San Francisco, for a long time, failed to appreciate the danger of this opposition, until it was flatly declared in the Senate by Senator Perkins. These firms, assisted by others to some extent, took the matter in hand, and quietly, thoroughly, with infinite pains, organized the forces, which favored reciprocity, and the treaty. We know that one of these gentlemen dined at home but once in three weeks, owing to the demands upon his time, in correspondence and consultation. Has such work been done here? A realization of it, would surprise our annexationists here, who expect as the French proverb says, that "wasted larks will fall into their open mouths."

These firms and those acting with them, say without reservation, that until the meeting of Congress in next December, a great amount of work must be done for the cause, and they will do much of it. Of course our enthusiasts will call them "pessimists," but then some of these gentlemen in San Francisco, told us three months ago that we were "pessimists," because we who knew something about Washington affairs, told them that without annexation, reciprocity would end. They did not believe it. Oh, Pessimism; what nonsense is said in thy name!

But all are agreed now that annexation and reciprocity go together.

As these industrious, hard-working men, become familiar with the nature of the opposition to the treaty, they become more efficient in inventing means to meet it. While the Press of San Francisco is, with about one exception, very

favorable to annexation, at the same time, it has not touched the stubborn hearts of the California Senators. This illustrates the failure of the Press to control political representatives. Senator Perkins must follow the Republican caucus, even if he sneers at the Press. Senator White stolidly listens to the Press, and does as he likes, although his own State receives more benefit from Hawaiian trade than all other States.

It is left to these able merchants, in San Francisco, who represent interests here, to do for us, what we cannot do for ourselves. They speak as Americans, to Americans, not as Americans who have, in fact, left the flag, and live on alien soil, though they are true Americans still. They are not open to the sarcasm of an enemy of the treaty, who said to us, in Washington, "You Americans as you call yourselves have gotten into a hole out there, and want us to pull you out." So we should be grateful to our friends, and appreciate their work.

## INCORRECT STATEMENTS.

Harper's Weekly attempts to tell its half a million of readers what the facts are about the immigration dispute, between Japan and Hawaii. It means to make a correct statement but fails, owing, no doubt, to the lack of sufficient information on the subject.

It states that "the right to emigrate from Japan to Hawaii was carefully guarded by treaty;" "emigration laws were enacted by Japan, which instead of promoting, prevented the flooding of the islands by Japanese;" "under this arrangement and guarded by these laws, emigration went on until last February, when suddenly the Hawaiian Government refused to permit some Japanese to land, although, as the Japanese Government claims, the emigrants came precisely as others before them had come;" "claims for damages were made at once, but pending the negotiation the cry was raised that the Japanese had hostile intention against the islands, and the hasty conclusion of the treaty followed;" "under these circumstances, Japan has certainly the right to expect notice of the intended treaty, and a right to be consulted and heard in behalf of her people, and to complain of the deception practiced by Mr. Sherman, who, she asserts, promised that hasty action should not be taken."

Although Harper's Weekly, under the influence of Mr. Carl Shurz, opposes the project of annexation, it does not intend to present the facts incorrectly. But it has done so. We admit that the treaty rights, and the Convention rights, and the rights and liabilities under our municipal laws, on the subject of immigration are rather confusing, and have not yet been clearly stated for public use. Nor has the diplomatic correspondence been fully published, and the sources of information are limited.

It would hardly be fair to us, for Harper's Weekly to influence its several hundred thousands of readers, until it is in possession of the correct facts.

We have been told that the Hawaiian Government and community will not fairly state the case, and must not be believed. This is an error. A correct statement of the case will be made before long, and the law bearing upon it. The controversy involves some points which the lawyers would call delicate, but which the average layman will dispose of in a breath.

The American people were quite chagrined at the Behring sea judgment against them. The Press, as usual, had it all one way, "a clear case," "no doubt about it." Few papers, and those only of the pessimistic order attempted to make an impartial statement. So the people felt good, waited impatiently for a favorable decision called the men of the impar-

tial Press, "bloody Britishers," and then got badly left.

In all probability the most candid and impartial statement of the case, will convince the influential Harper's Weekly that it has prejudged the matter.

## WILL AMERICA GUARANTEE?

The steamship due on Sunday will probably give us the text of Japan's reply to our offer of arbitration, which may also contain the proposition that the United States be made a party to it, so far as to assume the obligations of Hawaii, should the arbitrators decide that she is liable.

Japan holds that her claim for damages is a sort of lien on the islands, just as in a collision at sea, a claim for damages against the vessel in fault, is a lien upon her, and may be enforced in Admiralty.

Japan suspects that Uncle Sam may suddenly swallow the islands, just as forgers when arrested sometimes swallow counterfeit bills, and are forced to take an emetic and throw them up. Japan naturally feels that Uncle Sam will close his mouth, if he swallows the islands, and refuse any diplomatic emetic, unless he agrees, in advance, to take it.

If Japan asks that the United States endorse Hawaii's note for any debt, it can only be done, through a special treaty between the two countries. To do that, would cause delay in our own negotiations. President McKinley says to Japan: "You know Uncle Sam, and he does about what is right, and you just leave it to him." Japan may be confiding and accept the offer. We hope this will be made satisfactory.

Anyone can see that Japan will hesitate to arbitrate with Hawaii, unless she knows who will pay the shot in case damages are awarded to her.

## THE PRESIDENT'S WAR POWER.

There is some confusion of opinion regarding the probable action of the commander of the American warships, in the event of an "emergency" here, that is, should the Japanese do something they ought not to do. The same confusion of ideas prevailed, when Mr. Willis demanded the restoration of the monarchy in December, '93, and it caused great and needless anxiety and suffering.

The President of the United States has no war making power, under the American Constitution. His duties are clearly defined, and no power of this kind is given to him. Congress only has it. The President has no authority to land any marine force in a foreign State, because that act may be a war act. The landing of marines in this town, on several occasions, has been done, with the consent of the authorities, or on some evidence of authority. In the event of a civil war, or riot, a landing might be justified as a police measure only, the simple act of protecting life and property in imminent danger.

The American commander has no more authority to land forces here, which may involve war, then he has to land troops in France, in order to protect Americans generally. If he has that right, then the Chinese have the right to land marines in San Francisco, in order to protect their people against hoodlums.

The great Powers take some chances in landing forces in disturbed countries, but it is done only to protect individuals and property.

Congress alone may authorize an act, which is in the nature of a war act. The President might, under certain circumstances, act "decisively," and take the chances of the ratification by Congress of any doubtful or illegal proceeding. But the Presidents of the United States are not swift to take any chances of this kind. For this reason, the American Executive

has been charged, for many years, with permitting Americans to be outraged in foreign countries. The moment the Executive acts boldly or promptly in correcting a wrong, in a foreign country, he gets dangerously near the exercise of the war power. So the State Department usually contents itself with powerful correspondence.

The framers of the American Constitution intentionally tied up the hands of the Executive in war matters. The people were, and are, peaceful and dislike fighting and the disturbance of trade. It is seen in the Cuban affair. They like to abuse the wicked Spaniards and threaten them with vengeance, but when it comes to the very serious matter of spending several hundred millions in war, with the disturbances in trade which follow, they cool off very quickly. A year ago there was an excited demand for the recognition of belligerent rights in the Cubans. Today, the excitement is over, and popular opinion is that the President will fix things up in some peaceable way, and the nation will not fight the Spanish.

When Minister Stevens established a temporary protectorate here, it was repudiated by the Government, which had negotiated a treaty of annexation. It was beyond the power of the President to antagonize it. President Cleveland was well aware that he had no authority to restore the monarchy. But he felt that a game of bluff would not be unconstitutional, and we took him quite too seriously.

In June last, in answer to a telegram of inquiry from Washington, Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald, sent a full dispatch in which he stated that "ninety-five per cent. of the laborers employed in the beet fields of California were Asiatics." This telegram was handed to a Senator who put it in his pocket for further use.

Two days afterwards, Mr. Oxnard, the active opponent of Hawaii requested and obtained an interview with the Senator. He stated that the American farmer could not compete with those in Hawaii who raised all of their sugar with Asiatic labor, and urged the Senator to vote against reciprocity.

There was a quiet but emphatic antonime. The telegram from Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Oxnard reading it. The Senator quietly looking on, and the interview closed without further comments.

## IMMIGRATION RESTRICTED. Government Notifies Japan to This Effect.

The Government seems determined to take a decided stand in the matter of Japanese immigration, and the impression that any number of immigrants from Japan may come here must be wiped out.

In accordance with a decision of the Cabinet, Japan has been requested, through Minister Shimamura, to restrict the emigration to Hawaii, except such as may come under the auspices of the Board of Immigration here. This means that laborers will not be admitted except those whose contracts have been approved by the board.

## Japanese Matches.

The London Daily Financial News says: Foreign matches, in future, instead of being supplied to us from Sweden, will apparently come all the way from Japan. The competition of the Orientals has already, it is said, destroyed the European match trade in India, China and Hongkong, and will soon assert itself in the United States. After supplying their home market, the Japanese can send 2,500,000,000 boxes to the rest of the world. Asia, of course, taking most of the surplus output. Osaka, where an American syndicate has purchased one of the numerous factories, produced last year 100,000,000 dozen boxes of matches, giving employment to 3,629 men and 9,711 women, besides thousands of children, who earn a few sen per day in the work.

## DIED.

HAWES.—At Hilo, Hawaii, on Friday, August 6, 1897, Albert George Sidney Hawes, F. R. G. S., Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General. Aged 64 years.

## HAS PRIOR CLAIM

Palmyra Claimed By Kamehameha.

Proclamation Issued in 1862. Great Britain's Claim Not Valid.

The annexation of Palmyra by Great Britain may possibly lead to difficulties when annexation comes around, for when the United States takes over the Hawaiian Islands, she will take "all thereunto belonging," and Palmyra Island is included "among those who ran."

The island was discovered in 1802, and was formally annexed to Great Britain in 1859. Commander Nichols, of H. B. M. S. Cormorant, was cruising in the neighborhood of the island about that time, and, finding the place without any inhabitants, threw out a grappling iron and hooked on in the name of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, Defender of the Faith, etc. This was all right, so far as Commander Nichols was concerned, but unfortunately for the Land Department of Great Britain, Hawaii had a prior claim, and when Commander Nichols was formally annexing the island, a proclamation, issued by L. Kamehameha, Minister of the Interior under Kamehameha IV, was yellowing with age among the archives of the Interior Department. The proclamation is given here in full:

"Whereas, on the 15th day of April, 1862, Palmyra Island, in lat. 5 deg. 50 min. N. and long. 161 deg. 53 min. W., was taken possession of with the usual formalities by Capt. Zenas Bent, he being duly authorized to do so in the name of Kamehameha IV, King of the Hawaiian Islands.

"Therefore, This is to give notice that the said island so taken possession of is henceforth to be considered and respected as part of the domain of the King of the Hawaiian Islands.

(Signed) "L. KAMEHAMEHA, Minister of the Interior.

"Department of Interior, June 18, 1862."

This at least shows a prior claim to Palmyra Island, and will probably be sufficient for the United States to show authority over it when the time comes.

## UNITED STATES FIRST LOAN. The Official Document is Found at Antwerp.

LONDON, July 31.—The Brussels correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette has made an interesting find. At Antwerp he has unearthed a document which describes the first loan contracted by the United States. It is now in the possession of a prominent Belgian family. It is dated Antwerp, December, 1791, "confirmed" at Philadelphia, May 5, 1792, signed by George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, and certified by Alexander Hamilton.

At the recent annual meeting of the National Convention of the Republican League of the United States, held in Detroit, the platform adopted indorses the acts and policies of President McKinley and favors the annexation of Hawaii. Some 700 delegates were in attendance.

## Sleep

Induced by the use of coca, opiate or narcotic compounds is bad, decidedly bad. It undermines the health and shatters the constitution and the patient is steadily growing into a worse condition—often resulting in the terrible slavery and misery of the cocaine and opium habit. Sleep induced by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla may not come as quickly, but it comes more surely, permanently and is

## Sweet

And refreshing because it is realized through nature's great restoring and rejuvenating channel—purified, vitalized and enriched blood. This feeds the nerves with life-giving energy and builds up the system and constitution from the very foundation of all health and life—the blood—pure, rich, red blood.

## Refreshing

"I was generally run down last spring, appetite was poor and I could not sleep. Hood's Sarsaparilla built me right up, gave good appetite and I was soon able to get a good night's rest." G. F. WHITNEY, Merchant, Yeomans St., Ionia, Michigan.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

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